

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following amended paragraph:

--FIG. 6 illustrates a conventional field winding copper construction wound on rotor body 18 having parallel sided slots 36, wherein the extruded copper has a substantially rectangular cross-sectional shape, including an upper side 42, a lower side 44 and opposite side edges 46 and 48. In conventional systems, the slot contains layers of copper turns separated by layers of turn insulation. The extruded copper is optionally subjected to a punching process in order to provide a plurality of axially spaced holes along the length of the copper generally indicated at 50. When a plurality of such field windings are stacked as shown in FIG. 6 at 60a, 60b, 60c, . . . and 60k, the corresponding aligned holes 50 (e.g., 50a, 50b, 50c, . . . and 50k, respectively), form a direct radial coolant passage which, in a typical generator configuration, extends from an inner axially extending sub-slot, to the air gap between the rotor and the stator. Individual windings are separated by strips of insulation shown generally at 71 (not shown see FIG. 7). As can be seen in FIG. 1, many such radial ducts are provided along the length of the field winding copper and, for example, can be spaced as little as two inches apart.--